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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2015-56

Imazapic

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish maximum residue limits (MRLs) for Imazapic in or on dry soybeans and sugarcane cane to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Imazapic is an herbicide not currently registered for use in Canada.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when imazapic is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as an MRL on the corresponding imported commodity. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for imazapic are being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs for imazapic are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Imazapic

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Imazapic	2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid	0.5	Dry soybeans
		0.01	Sugarcane cane

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for imazapic in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Dry soybeans	0.5	0.4	Not Established
Sugarcane cane	0.01	0.03	0.01

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for imazapic up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data for imazapic in soybeans and sugarcane were submitted to support the maximum residue limit on imported soybeans and sugarcane. In addition, processing studies in treated soybeans and sugarcane were reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of imazapic into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for imazapic was based upon the residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label directions in the exporting country, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for imported soybeans and sugarcane canes.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRL

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g ai/ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Minimum Residues (ppm)	Maximum Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Soybeans	Foliar broadcast/ 17.5	60	<0.01	0.25	Oil: <0.13-fold Flaked soybeans: 0.5-fold
Sugarcane stalks	Pre-plant incorporated/ 245	150-365	<0.01	<0.01	Not applicable[2]

[1] g ai/ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

[2] Residues of imazapic were not quantifiable in sugarcane stalks following treatment at exaggerated rates.

Following the review of all available data, the MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of imazapic. Residues of imazapic in the imported crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.